

Society for Research into Higher Education

Applications are invited for the post of

Part-Time Publications Officer

(20-25 hours per week) for the Society for Research into Higher Education, in Guildford. Experience in editing/publishing, typing ability advantageous. The successful applicant would be expected to work independently, deal with all stages of production of the Society's publications including editorial work, liaison with printers, servicing the Society's Publications Committee. Secretarial help available.

Salary as proportion of the University Administrative Officer's grade 1A, full time salary £3,904-25-827 (currently under review). There is a possibility that the post could be made full time in the future.

Further particulars and details of application available from The Administrator, Society for Research into Higher Education Ltd., at the University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH (telephone Guildford (0483) 39003). Closing date Friday, November 11, 1977.

THE ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS

Incorporated by Royal Charter

EDUCATION OFFICER

Applications are invited for the above London-based post in the Association's Education Division. The Association has a student membership of 65,000 located in 50 countries; more than 10,000 students are registered generally.

The successful candidate will participate in developing and implementing procedures which will ensure that applicants are processed efficiently and that applicants with academic qualifications, ranging from G.C.E. A levels (or equivalent) to University degrees, are registered at the appropriate level in the Association's Scheme of Examinations. The post is likely to be filled by a graduate or professionally qualified person, preferably with some experience in academic administration.

Salary will be an appropriate point to the Association's Salary Scheme depending on age and experience, but will not exceed £4,500 p.a.

Last date for receipt of applications 25th November, 1977. Full details and application forms may be obtained from Miss A. Ayre, Education Division, The Association of Certified Accountants, 22 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3HS. (Telephone 01-536 2103).

THE ASSOCIATED EXAMINING BOARD

for the General Certificate of Education

Woolwich House, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 1BQ. The Board invites applications for the following posts:

1 ASSISTANT EXAMINER IN HISTORY OF ART AT ADVANCED LEVEL FOR 1978.

(a) Option 03—Early Renaissance Art in Italy.
(b) Option 09—Modern Art and its Origins.

Applicants should state clearly which of the specialist options they wish to be considered for.

2 ASSISTANT EXAMINER IN HISTORY OF ART AT ORDINARY LEVEL FOR 1978.

All applicants for the above posts must possess a degree or equivalent qualification and have had at least two years' teaching experience at the appropriate level in schools and/or further education establishments. All applications must be received within fourteen days of the publication of this advertisement.

Application forms and further particulars for those posts may be obtained by applying in writing to The Secretary (A10), at the Board's offices.

FLOUR MILLING AND BAKING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION
is looking for a graduate in Russian and German, with at least few years relevant experience, to work in its Technical Information Group.

Candidates, who should have or be able to develop an interest in the technical needs of the food industry, would be concerned with general work, which includes translation of scientific and technical articles, abstracting from home and overseas publications, editing the Association's publications and helping answer enquiries on technical and legislative matters.

Please reply, giving details of age, qualifications and experience to:

**The Secretary, FMBRA,
Chorleywood, Rickmansworth, Herts.
WD3 5SH**

NATFHE urges major changes in control

by Peter David

Seeking changes in the organization and control of public sector higher education have been proposed by the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education in a document circulated to its branch organizations.

They include setting up a National Council for Further and Higher Education which would undertake planning and co-ordination for post-school education as a whole, including universities.

The document, which will form the basis of a general policy statement on higher education if it is ratified by the NATFHE council in March 1978, proposes scrapping the existing regional advisory councils and forming area training organizations, and setting up single regional councils in their place.

These include the increasing proportion of young people staying on in sixth forms and going on to further education; increasing demand from mature students and women and that resulting from new partners.

Another source of dissatisfaction is what NATFHE regards as the negative treatment public sector higher education has received at the hands of the research councils.

In NATFHE's view, a revised system would be more able to

'Postage stamp' research funds attacked

by Clive Cookson science correspondent

Professor Hans Kornberg, distinguished chemist, turned his Leverhulme Lecture at Liverpool University last week into a plea for more resources devoted to basic scientific research, especially in the biological sciences.

Since the affluent 1960s financial penumbra has moved away from basic research, "its action must be reversed, not to cause possibly irreparable damage", said Professor Kornberg, who is Sir William Dunn professor of biochemistry at Cambridge.

Every institution of the Kingdom was currently supporting basic research in science, engineering, medicine and agriculture through his or her own efforts, average weekly sum that would no more than a first class stamp.

Comparison with other European countries showed Britain had now slipped behind in research expenditure in all except defence where we stand third, he said, and where the billion pounds spent by the British Government on research development goes.

Professor Kornberg reminded audience that the influence of the implementer in 1972 of Lord Rothschild's "inner-contract" finance committee had drastically reduced the funds available for the agricultural, medical and natural environment research councils to develop as they deserved. But that was not all. The lot, been increasing, present in that record with nebulous need.

An American investigation of history of five important inventions in medicine, physics and chemistry showed that about 70 per cent of the top-flight science and technology were that led to them reported as research, only 20 per cent

Another analysis of the research that led ultimately to important clinical developments concluded that "basic research paid off in terms of key discoveries almost twice as handily as did types of research and development combined", said the professor.

"And once you allow that, precisely are we for the BEd than for the BA or BSc, and will reflect on the quality of students we will be able to attract in it."

Professor Niblett also pointed out that if the choice of transferring to secondary schools—where this was having to take place—was poorer for the BEd student this would also be a disadvantage to recruiting.

Further, if polytechnics had places to spare for recruiting BA and BSc candidates—and if school careers officers knew this—it would amount to an additional element favourable to the BA and BSc against the BEd. "Add all these factors together and the recruiting of students for the BEd becomes the recruiting of

of Qualification. In Social Work course was also expected to be considered by the academic board. This claims that because Mr Vyas was not judged suitable for social work training by the council he could not be admitted to a recognized course leading to the CQSW award.

Mr Vyas was refused admission to the social work course earlier this year after being interviewed by a special panel, including CCETSW representatives. The decision provoked the three funding authorities, which include Mr Vyas's employing authority of Newham, to order the course's closure.

The polytechnic is finding unrecognition of its social work courses by CCETSW. This situation continues to leave the future unclear about the immediate future of the course concerned and about social work education in the colleges as a whole.

Polluting talks between Dr Brosan and the social work staff

and the college's academic board

they said:

Mr Brosan has withdrawn from the polytechnic in the face of opposition from the faculty of Human Sciences of the polytechnic which is against such a move.

In a statement issued this week

they said:

"Dr Brosan has withdrawn from the Newham Education welfare officer from all social work teaching situations. The polytechnic is attempting to cope with this impossible situation by ad hoc

conjunction with the college.

Views on N and F levels sought from universities

by Muggie Richards

Universities are being asked to

marshal their views about the Schools Council proposals for

Normal and Further level examinations to replace A level.

The Standing Conference on University Entrance has already approached bodies concerned with the teaching of various subjects in universities to explore the degree

of consensus about syllabus content.

Students had to work hard, in some subjects harder than before, because of the expansion of human knowledge. The options open to

the students had increased and educational facilities of all kinds had grown.

The library was better stocked, it had been in its students' days, it was complemented by a range of television services and by a range of equipment held in departments.

The exercise is part of SCUE's

attempt to investigate the common

core to be covered in the sixth form to enable degree work to continue as at present.

The conference wants to begin with the syllabus content which universities consider essential and see whether these requirements can be met by N and F levels.

This term the Schools Council is

linking the syllabus of its

schools with pupils being trans-

fected on a full-time or part-time

basis.

Education Provision for Pupils

Aged 16 to 18 Plus, NAS-UWT,

Hillscourt Education Centre,

Rednal, Birmingham.

Discussions have been going on

under the auspices of the

Admissions Office.

One idea was that

another group of colleges should go

in, say, 1983.

In the meantime, Lady Margaret

Hall and St Anne's announced that

they intended to admit men in 1979,

and it became clear that the idea of

limiting the number to go mixed in

1979 was not universally accepted.

However, it was important to

make sure that the change should

take place in as orderly a way as

possible. This, it is expected, will

be achieved by re-organising the

groups of colleges which collectively

conduct their admitting operations.



The fierce sport of buzkashi high in the foothills of the Pamir mountains, Afghanistan, is captured in this photograph currently on show at the gallery, Southampton University. It is one of many Gwendoline Patmore captured during two years of wandering in Africa, the Middle East and among the Uzbek tribesmen of Afghanistan.

Dr Brosan intervenes in Vyas case

by Sue Reid

The social work student at North East London Polytechnic who has allegedly been passed over in selection procedures has been withdrawn from course tutorials and continues with lectures, who oppose his enrolment by Dr George Brosan, director of Qualification in Social Work

course was also expected to be considered by the academic board.

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of consensus about syllabus content.

The aim is for small working groups to prepare a draft core syllabus which can be submitted for approval to a conference of universities.

The document also calls for "radical revision" of sixth-form studies and emphasizes the need to establish stronger links between school and industry.

Such involvement was also to their advantage since many students of high intellectual ability worked best when they could see the application of the knowledge they were acquiring.

Sir John believed it right that there should be several avenues to the professions and that each university should resolve the relationship between educational and vocational training.

Earlier, he spoke of some of the misgivings which people had about the universities' growing part-time training. These included the fear that such developments would draw students away from the professions in the long term.

Andresen said that courses would become so preoccupied with immediate needs that they did not take into account longer issues. In addition there was the worry that the professions would require students to commit themselves to early in life to one particular goal.

The union maintains that Liverpool entered into a local agreement

in line with a national agreement.

The provisions of the agreement were to be introduced in stages, and to be implemented fully by September this year. But the union says the local agreement by refusing to implement any of the improved conditions.

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Change, not growth, to be keynote in polytechnics, Dr Tolley warns

Polytechnic staff were warned last week to expect a long period of blocked promotions during which retraining will be the only way of preventing academic stagnation.

Dr George Tolley, principal of Sheffield City Polytechnic, issued the warning at a London conference on staff development organized by the Association of Polytechnic Teachers. Because of the financial crisis, he said, polytechnics were subject in "a premature middle age".

He went on: "Growth has stopped, pretty well, but though no one can say for certain what is minimal and we must depend upon internal processes of reformation or expect decay to set in. It is not merely that fewer appointments are on offer, although that is certainly the case."

It is that differentials between grades do not make it worthwhile moving and if two salary entries in a home are to be criteria for a move, the difficulties are sometimes insurmountable".

Lack of mobility in the polytechnics was just one of a series of financial cuts but also of the age structure of teaching staff, Dr Tolley said. In March 1976 51.7 per cent of polytechnic staff were below the age of 40, compared with 44 per cent for all further education establishments. Of these, 37.9 per cent of full-time staff were below the age of 30 and earned less than £5,000.

Increases in polytechnic establishments could also be discounted, he added. "Even if we adopt an optimistic view of possible expansion of student numbers in higher education into the 1980s and 1990s, we must also assume increases in staffing ratios, which mean a virtually static total number of staff."

To avoid stagnation polytechnics would have to develop imaginative staff development programmes, including job rotation. By this I mean something much more basic than merely shifting around the minor administrative chores. I mean major shifts of teaching responsibility, spells as head of department, changes in major

responsibilities for the direction of courses."

Mr N. G. Reece, chairman of Avon Education Committee and Bristol Polytechnic, was also pessimistic about the prospects for polytechnic expansion. He pointed that whatever new system of finance the Gates committee on higher education management came up with "the financial ruts will still be in us".

He advocated an interchange scheme between lecturers and industrial managers to give both sides a better understanding of each other's practical problems and requirements, and to counter the effects of blocked mobility.

In much work polytechnics have still to prove their worth, he said. This was spelled out by Miss Harriet Greenaway, assistant academic registrar at the Polytechnic of North London. Quoting from an unpublished survey, she said that only 11 polytechnics claimed to have a staff development policy. Fure said that one was under consideration, but many admitted that staff development was "not considered specifically".

The secretary, Dr John Putter,

who is principal of Farnham College of Technology, said he doubted whether such a role should admit such a title.

Employers' representatives, example from oil companies, attended the seminars, encouraging about the demand for environmental higher education.

Main areas of concern were the proliferation of courses, employment prospects of environmental graduates, the difficulties of integrating teaching and assessment, and the problems caused by students' mixed entry qualifications.

The first day of the conference was devoted to university degree courses and the second to Council for National Academic Awards courses.

Some university representatives were particularly anxious about the number of new environmental science courses still springing up, fearing that they threatened the intake in their own courses and the chances of their graduates obtaining environmental jobs.

It was suggested that the institution might be able to freeze the number of environmental science departments at its present level or, if suitable external meetings on environmental education should be circulated, meetings at the annual conference should be held annually.

OU course to benefit clergy

The Open University is to be asked for help with organizing courses for part-time clergy.

The move comes from the

Council of Churches, which

is interested in using the open

distance learning techniques

clustering radio and television programmes. Instantly the first

number of part-time priests

council also feels such courses

appeal to a large number of people. It is hoped the discussions can be arranged with the University officials to establish feasibility of the plan.

Mr Martin Conway, secretary of the council's division of ecclesiastical affairs, emphasized that the proposal was still at an early stage. The council will be approached by the university and a letter will be sent to them.

An Open University spokesman

said: "We are looking forward to hearing from the church. Whether we would be the appropriate body for the council to approach the university and to negotiate a letter will be seen at the earliest opportunity."

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Graduate jobs' outlook poor

from Mike Duckenfield

STOCKHOLM Graduate unemployment in Norway and Denmark has reached new heights and threatens to get worse. Recent reports show that more than one in seven Norwegians graduating and seeking jobs in spring last year were still unemployed six months later, while 12 per cent of Danish graduates were jobless this August.

Figures published by the Oslo-based Institute for Studies in Research and Higher Education show that 14.7 per cent of graduates seeking employment were without jobs compared to 13.8 per cent the year before. The proportion out of work has increased each year since the Institute's first survey in 1972, when only 6.4 per cent failed to find work.

Altogether, 1,398 of the 2,072 graduates sought work. Overall figures show that 58 per cent were unemployed six months after graduation, while 23 per cent continued studies and 7 per cent began their military service.

There were marked differences in employment rates between those graduating from district colleges, those taking the five-year Bachelor degree (Cand Mag) and those spending an additional two to three years to gain a Masters' qualification (Cand Philo, and Mag Ari).

Of higher degree graduates seeking work, 11 per cent were unemployed, compared with 7.4 per cent the previous year. At the lower

level, the equivalent figures were 26.2 per cent, and 19.6 per cent, while those for district college graduates were 21.3 per cent, and 25.4 per cent.

Overall, the worst affected were technology and political science students, in whom 23 per cent were female arts graduates (19 per cent) and those who had studied law 11.5 per cent), economics and engineering (14.6 per cent), agriculture (12.2 per cent). Only two groups—architecture and business administration students—were more, rather than less, successful in finding work compared to the year before.

Much of the decline in the prospects for lower degree holders is due to the worsening position of arts graduates. While as many as 85 per cent are only employed in education—mainly in secondary schools—only 60 to 70 per cent will be by 1985, when it is estimated that between 4,000 and 6,000 arts graduates will have to be employed outside teaching against only 1,000 at present. By 1990, the number could rise as high as 10,000.

High graduate unemployment is also having an effect on recruitment to university and college; the numbers of first-year students dropped last year for the first time in a decade. Although there were only 220 fewer students (equivalent to 3.4 per cent of the total), big increases in law, theology and engineering helped mask a decrease of 25 per cent in the arts and one of 11 per cent in the social sciences.

Another important factor affecting recruitment is wages. During the year ending November last year, salaries for new graduates with a higher degree increased only 8 per cent compared to a 16.3 per cent rise in hourly wages for male workers in industry. Over the past four years, wages for male workers have risen 8.3 per cent, and those for the new graduates by 5.2 per cent.

In Denmark, unemployment increased from 8 per cent in January to 10 per cent in June before reaching its present level with the influx of this summer's graduates onto the labour market. The national professional workers' union, Akademikerne, Counterorganisation, warns that these estimates may be misleadingly low due to the "hidden" number of women staying at home rather than registering for work.

Worst hit are architects, of whom one in three are without work, and psychologists (29 per cent jobless). Other groups include lawyers and economists (16 per cent) and those with Masters' (Magister) degrees (15 per cent), while the Librarians Association currently has 500 of its 2,800 members on the dole. The only exception to the worsening employment trend is civil engineers, of whom only 5 per cent are unemployed.

The prospects are poor. The Education Ministry estimates that, unless there is a 14.8 per cent annual growth in intake into private enterprise during the next decade, there will be 100,000 highly educated unemployed by 1990.

South Africa

Boost for nuclear research

from Martin Feinstein

CAPE TOWN South Africa's first open-sector nuclear accelerator, to be built by the State-run Council for Scientific and Industrial Research over the next six years, is expected to provide a major boost for nuclear and medical research.

Presenting its annual report in Parliament, the UGC noted that additional grants are paid to help the universities meet increases in salaries and wages, and this protects about 80 per cent of their expenditure against inflation. For the other 20 per cent, however, summing up to about R16m in 1976, there are no regular and assured evaluations of the grants to meet rising costs which occur after the grants are finalized.

The institute recommended that a high-cost multi-disciplinary accelerator be built to satisfy the needs of nuclear and medical researchers, cancer therapy and the production of isotopes for researchers here and overseas.

They argued, successfully, that the high cost would be justified by the wide range of services that would be offered. For example, installation, centred around a 200-MEV open sector particle accelerator, will enable proton radiography (a highly sensitive test for cancer) and the production of certain special isotopes for research to be undertaken for the first time.

The NAF is to be planned and advised by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Pretoria, and is expected to be in operation by late 1983.

The accelerator will replace a smaller one built by the CSIR near Pretoria in 1950. It will sit in South Africa's nuclear weapons programme—the United States, the Soviet Union, West Germany, Switzerland and France—the only other countries having such equipment.

Mexico

Too many apply

The National University of Mexico is rejecting the applications of at least 30,000 freshmen for the autumn and winter semesters because of lack of classroom and professorial facilities.

Of the 87,000 applicants 76,000 will be permitted to take entry examinations, but only 40,000 will be admitted.

The giant university has 260,000 students, 18,000 academics and 14,000 other staff.

Who are the students?

Guy Neave on a major survey of French Students

education or in a State institution.

Two-thirds of students in their field of study for various reasons. Either they see a normal pathway to a job or interests them (33.6 per cent), because of its intrinsic interest (29.7 per cent). Many students see a cycle higher education as preparation for a job.

This should be heuristics,

but

education should be based on enlightenment, sound pedagogy, and could well catch on.

We were told that meditation reduces stress, blood pressure, depression, and common colds. It increases creativity, sensory awareness, and enables one to fly by optimizing brain functioning. We must get it introduced into university curricula since it would help students to study and to reduce their drop out rate.

The

Malta Research University in Switzerland has been set up to cater for just this clientele. Those less able to cope can follow usual educational law.

The continuing decline in the teaching of modern languages, and the largely uncoordinated approach to European studies are two examples of our insensitivity to other cultures.

It is a fact that separation and independence can often decline into hostility and arrogance. This applies not only at national level, but also in relation to institutions. In this field, as in a number of others, simpler and more specific central direction is certainly needed.

There

can be no denying the profound and often deeply dividing divisions which now separate the countries of Europe. Further, fewer countries find it possible to maintain the genuine openness and pluralism that lie at the root of fundamental research and inquiry within the field of education.

There is, however, a basic European culture, represented by the universal provision of schools, colleges and universities that does provide common ground. Discussions about teaching, about the organization and management of schools, will inevitably raise questions of value and quickly enable educators to confront issues of human concern which can unite as well as separate different countries.

The effectiveness of Britain's relations with other countries will depend upon the way in which we are viewed by individuals across the world, and judgments will often relate to the political climate as reflected in our capacity to sustain a free and rigorous debate on the major issues. The more easily challenges can be given to give practical evidence of their political stance.

The *Reverend Bride*, it is probably little to wonder how many of them pointed on the changing fortunes of their country in the years since the first performance of the opera, also in Prague, in May 1966.

This September many concerts could be heard, including a performance of medieval music by a Belgian group in the beautiful St George's Church. Thus, Czechoslovakia's ancient reputation as the Conservatoire of Europe still seems to ensure a cultural continuity that is in sharp contrast to the many twists and turns in their economic and political fortunes.

However, phrases and idiomatic expressions also betray a strong English influence, for example "in spite of", "from course to course" and especially "cond-bonded".

"Most remarkable of all, however, are the strange non-Germanic, conceivably even non Indo-European, names, presumably picked up during the world migrations, the relatively small number group. Czech consonants, angular shapes, for instance, suggest a Slavonic origin, used in "blay", "cay", "cayay", "complay", "drey", "fissi", "fissi", possibly even "cetrans", though this is doubtful."

Elsewhere the magazine settles with onograms: "One person bonged on drunk is much like my other". "Oh Ju-Ju you are a nutty yellow. How did you think of that?"

The single party to get most votes was, surprisingly, the newly formed Ecologists. The demonstrations last July against the construction of the plutonium-powered Generating station at Creys-Malville shows its growing appeal among the younger generation.

But what has happened to the movements of yesterday? According to the *Pravda*: "The strong current of support enjoyed by the revolutionary and libertarian left in the aftermath of May 1968 seems to have split into three. One part has gone over to the realists, the new utopians—another has rallied around the traditional, parliamentary left, while a third has gathered around the extreme left and the Trotskyist Revolutionary Communist League."

Around 2 per cent of modern smokers cannibalise regularly. They are, unusually, middle aged and further 2 per cent rent and smoke at least once a week.

Three students out of five live at home, 10 per cent leave home, just under three out of 10 record a cassette a month, four out of 10 claim to have very little television and one fourth does not read a newspaper.

The survey shows that 95 per cent of students are single but the 9 per cent declare themselves to be unmarried and cohabiting.

Over 17 per cent of men to have their first encounter before their third birthday. Apparently 38 per cent of girls are no longer virgins by their eighth birthday.

Around 2 per cent of modern smokers cannibalise regularly. They are, unusually, middle aged and further 2 per cent rent and smoke at least once a week, whereas 13 per cent have taken lined drugs at least once in their life.

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New Zealand

Inflation hits value of UGC allocations

from Lindsay Wright

WELLINGTON

Rising costs and the trend of student enrolments have given the University Grants Committee concern as it has reviewed the awards of the first year of the current four-year grant period.

The new accelerator, or cyclotron, is to be built near South Africa's first nuclear power station at Melkstrand, near Cape Town. The construction follows the Government's approval of a recommendation for a National Accelerator Facility (NAF) put forward by the South African Institute of Physics.

The institute recommended that a high-cost multi-disciplinary accelerator be built to satisfy the needs of nuclear and medical researchers, cancer therapy and the production of isotopes for researchers here and overseas.

They argued, successfully, that the high cost would be justified by the wide range of services that would be offered. For example, installation, centred around a 200-MEV open sector particle accelerator, will enable proton radiography (a highly sensitive test for cancer) and the production of certain special isotopes for research to be undertaken for the first time.

The NAF is to be planned and advised by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Pretoria, and is expected to be in operation by late 1983.

The accelerator will replace a smaller one built by the CSIR near Pretoria in 1950. It will sit in South Africa's nuclear weapons programme—the United States, the Soviet Union, West Germany, Switzerland and France—the only other countries having such equipment.

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The giant university has 260,000 students, 18,000 academics and 14,000 other staff.

national inflation rate currently estimated at about 15 per cent.

Basic operating costs at Otago are taking an increasing proportion of the budget. Fuel, power and water took 2.3 per cent of the university's budget in 1976; next year they will take 4.7 per cent. Telephones and postage cost 1 per cent of its income in 1976; next year they will take 1.4 per cent.

University budgeting prudence is demonstrated by the fact that the grants were approved in 1975, when the UGC was summing up to following year.

Universities are paid to help the universities meet increases in salaries and wages, and this protects about 80 per cent of their expenditure against inflation.

For the other 20 per cent, however, summing up to about R16m in 1976, there are no regular and assured evaluations of the grants to meet rising costs which occur after the grants are finalized.

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Scotland's cultural renaissance has drawn back thinkers like Tom Nairn, as David Walker reports

Intellectual native returns to plug nationalist gap

To have been a Scot with cultural pretensions in Edinburgh during the past two months and not to have been aware that Hugh Macdiarmid's 80th birthday was being celebrated by the nationalist movement is well-nigh impossible.

The veteran nationalist's verse was celebrated in papers, seminars and Festivals and the Scottish cultural drum was loudly sounded. Among the events was a massive rally organized under the auspices of the Scottish Trades Union Council by a group of left-wing writers and artists who are bidding fair to give Scottish nationalism an intellectual cutting edge that stamp politicians such as Winnie Ewing, Willie Wolfe or even Jim Sillars are unable to supply.

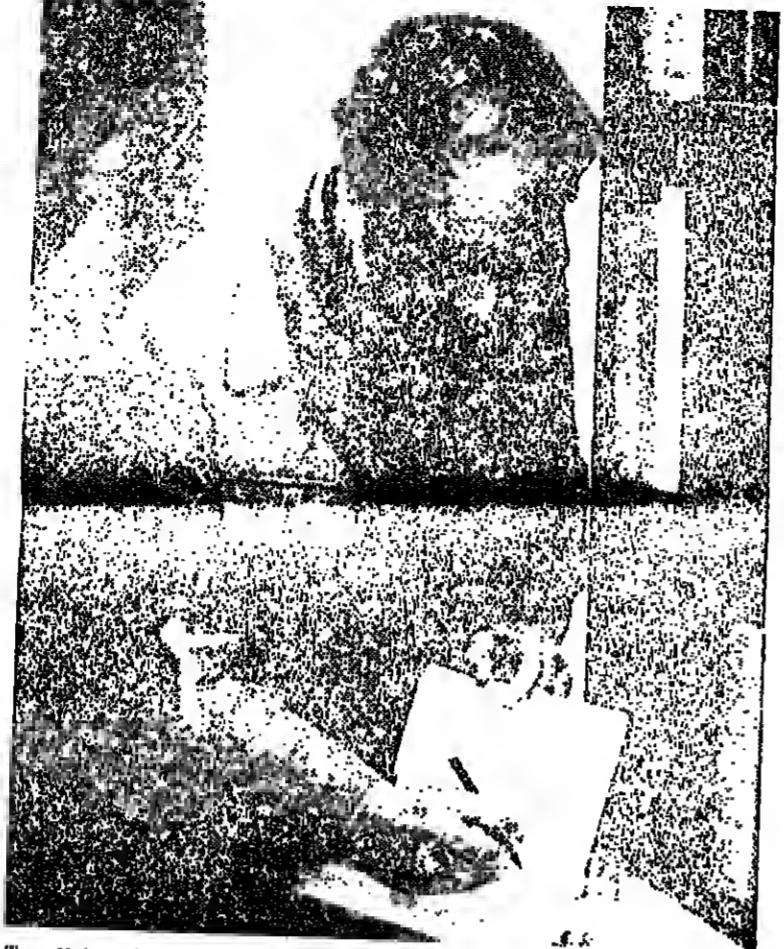
The group numbers among its Tom Nairn and for him the Macdiarmid festival was especially important. A key figure in the New Left in London as much as in Edinburgh, Nairn responds to the old poet's invocation of the revolutionary spirit. "A Macdiarmid coupler bonds his recent book, *The Break-Up of Britain*. But in addition, the festival tied in with his own work in Edinburgh.

As he explained in a recent interview: "It was to be a focus and a rallying point for the free-thinking intelligentsia. We are out to fill the intellectual vacuity of the Scottish National Party which is still almost entirely philistine; it's been one intellectual since its early days, but also schizophrenic—there's been a break between the political movement and cultural nationalism. We would like to make an institutional attempt to repair the gap."

Mr Nairn is an émigré returned home. Scottish oil has not only brought the banks and finance houses flocking up Princes Street, it has also tempted back to Edinburgh a few of those thinkers and academics who have enriched London life since James VI and I came south with a train of magicians, scholars and theologians. Nationalism is a heady stuff, and the return of the natives has sparked off a new academic renaissance. We have called it a cultural renaissance.

A new magazine *Q* was reported last year. There is a rash of new surveys of Scottish history. There is talk of a revival in the theatre, and there are books such as Mr Nairn's to raise the level of political debate.

Mr Nairn, co-editor of *New Left Review*, sometimes student of Oxford



Tom Nairn—has little time for English left wing.

philosophy with Iris Murdoch, and a former teacher at the Hornsey College of Art, celebrated an exile, turned by collecting together a number of strikingly original essays on nationalism and the national identities of Scotland, England and Wales. It was published in recent years. His book is Marxist. It draws heavily on Marx's writings and relies on a broadly materialist philosophy of history, but Mr Nairn says not along party lines and Tengel never says. As he notes: "The theory of nationalism represents Marx's great historical failure."

Left-wing or not, the book has been greeted as a pioneering attempt to explain the rise of the Scottish National Party in the round.

Mr Nairn's essays contain

few election statistics and pose no

regional or local politics, instead they employ a broad historical sweep and compare and contrast nationalism in the United Kingdom, Spain, Catalonia and the Basque country, Canada (Quebec) and France (Brittany).

Mr Nairn is an original. All too often advocates of independence put Scotland's similarity with affluent Norway and clean air to Sweden. Mr Nairn strikes a different note. An independent Scotland would probably look more like what he calls the world's "middle-class" nations—Mediterranean, Portugal, Greece, even Israel.

Tom Nairn's work, when it is not

overly plenarian, has an academic flavour. His approach to history

respects that of his colleagues at

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How large should a polytechnic be? T. A. Hempstock discusses the implications of recent growth patterns, and argues that there is as yet no convincing evidence for any significant economies of scale.

Can big still be beautiful for the polytechnics?

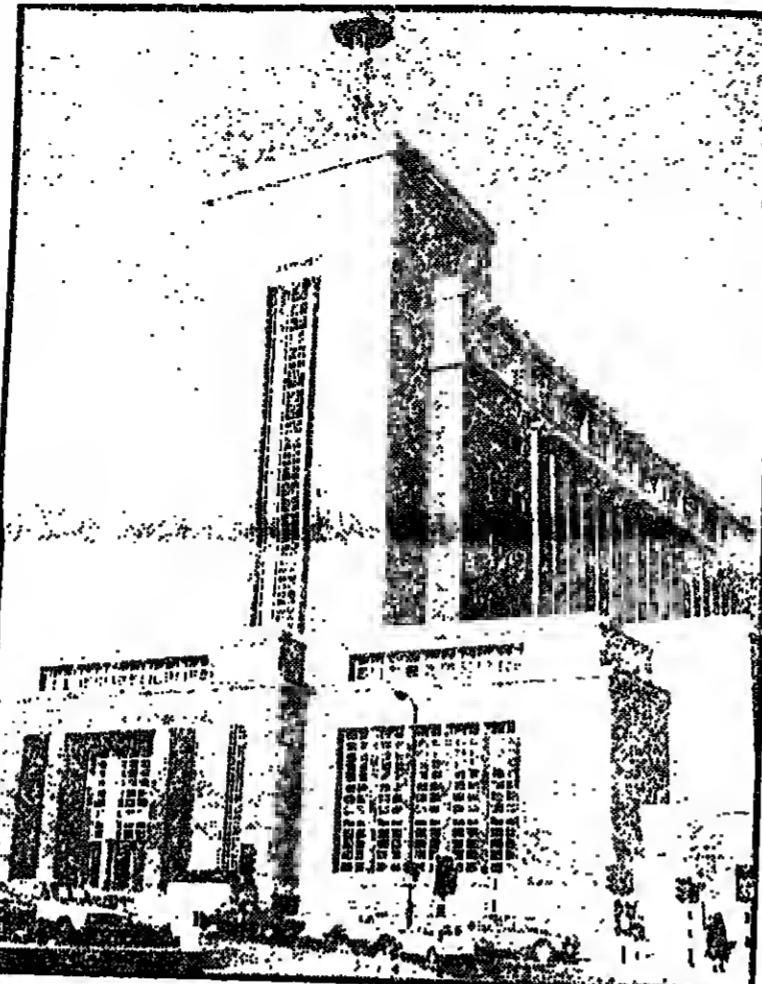
We are just passing through the time of year when potential students at polytechnics in England and Wales are encouraged to join full-time courses in greater and greater numbers—but grants are made available. The extent to which publicities contributes to success in attracting additional students is suggested by the rate at which polytechnics are increasing their numbers, particularly in full-time students—from 83,146 in 1969 to 126,593 in 1976.

The expansion of post-war higher education both in this country and abroad, especially in the United States, Russia, Germany and France, brought into focus the question of the size of establishment in relation to its educational function. The problem had by the 1960s become particularly acute in America and France where, as universities developed with up to 30,000 students, a figure approached in this country only by London University with its 23,000 in the early 1970s.

Perhaps because British universities had grown so larger than the 10,000 in 12,000 in isolated centres like Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester and Edinburgh, the question of the appropriate size of higher educational establishments had never been seriously considered until the early 1970s.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the setting up of polytechnics between 1969 and 1973 was accompanied by no serious debate on size. The *Plan for Polytechnics* published in 1966 reflected the current ambivalence in attitude towards size. Even before the chosen colleges had been designated, the White Paper was talking modestly of a minimum full-time student figure of 2,000; by the time of designation some months later, at the new polytechnics had passed that figure and certain of them, notably Leeds, Manchester, North London and Portsmouth, had doubled it.

Barings' it was a reflection on the tentative nature of the Department of Education and Science's



Trent Polytechnic: continued record of economical operation

of faith which has influenced education at all levels from preschool to postgraduate is that learners profit most if they are influenced by contacts to be broadened by contact with others. The extension, an increase in the number and variety of these in fluorines will be likely to lead to a more successful educational process.

Support for this principle has eased the conscience of many involved in the growth in size of universities in the Western world. Reference on the same date has contributed in recent years to a condensation of the English system of teacher training with its large number of colleges with small numbers of allegedly inexperienced novice teachers. It is just possible that the effectiveness of the teaching force is determined by the innate quality of the recruits rather than the conditions in which they have been educated.

Growth in numbers became one of the accepted features of the successful establishment and one endorsed by the terms of successive Education Reports. The rewards, both material and spiritual, of admitting large numbers of students have tended to reduce the importance of significance of optimum size.

It is clear that the prime mover towards bigger colleges and polytechnics has been the DES in its mistaken belief that therein lay economies of scale. At the same time its voice and pressure have found an echo in the educational offices in the country. The rather unscientific scramble for polytechnic designation which took place in some education authorities following the 1966 White Paper was paralleled by a similar anxiety to be involved in the share-out of the teacher training cake in 1974-75.

Prestige and status are thought to go with large institutions.

'Prestige and status are thought to go with large institutions'

'At the beginning there was no serious debate over size'

advice that in 1973 its permanent secretary, Sir William Pile, espoused for serious thought to be given in the size of higher educational establishments. There is no evidence that either the universities or the polytechnics showed a concern about any threatening growth in numbers.

It was not until 1974 that the general board of Cambridge University declared a restriction of growth—to 11,000 students—as a matter of principle. Throughout higher education, it was generally the effect of economic forces rather than educational principles which limited expansion of numbers in the 1970s.

In fact, the DES had asked polytechnics to submit development plans by 1972, apparently to assist in the production of the White Paper of that year. A framework for expansion, it was claimed, had highly optimistic figures—of 180,000 students in polytechnics by 1981 first appeared. The convenience of the arithmetic which divided 180,000 by 30—or alternatively multiplied 6,000 by 30—was evidently irresistible and a new average figure for polytechnics was arrived at.

Some directors were slightly alarmed at the size of this figure, but on the other hand, there were those looking beyond 1981 to figures of 12,000 as sizes appropriate to their

existing nature of polytechnics and proposals in 1975 for an additional 60 as an early target. The virtual halt in polytechnic expansion occasioned by money shortage in the mid-1970s should have given a chance to pause and think.

Much of the case for larger educational establishments has been built on economies of scale, a belief that costs in mass areas of educational expenditure will increase more slowly than the growth in size of institution. The history of polytechnics since their inception gives no cause for optimism in this direction. This is not the place to argue means of current rates of growing staff-student ratios and numbers is tentatively measured by a coefficient of no more than 0.36; this is also reflected in all the major contributory sectors of recurrent expenditure.

The preoccupation of staff with a moderately sized establishment was also illustrated by two-thirds preference for some form of federatio within the polytechnic system, giving a large degree of autonomy to the parts. However, it appears that federation is not regarded favourably by the polytechnic directorates and certainly was rejected by the DES in the early formative years of polytechnics.

In view of the current trend in polytechnic enrolment, and before the country is faced with the problem of gargantuan amalgamations of highly diversified major institutions such as faced America and France in the 1960s, the claims seeking to justify large-scale educational institutions should be looked at.

These claims are usually based on educational, organizational, administrative and economic grounds; but in the last of these is quantifiable in any scientific way. The theoretical and actual basis of such claims demands the assembly of such facts and views as are thrown up by the first four or six years of the polytechnics existence.

The following observations may serve to open the topic of institutional size to wider discussion. One of the fundamental articles

However, it is difficult to assess ratios of administrative staff to equivalent students as 1:12 and 1:47, or administrative costs as percentages of recurrent costs as diverse as 10-3 with no relation to size of institution. Between the administration costs are relatively in measurable terms.

The claim that costs of administrative staffing are low in polytechnics because smaller functions are performed by teaching staffs is not borne out in facts. In many instances higher staff costs are accompanied by a high level of administrative irrelevance.

The inconsistent figures of administrative costs do nothing to dispel the canards of Black, United States and Pickford et al., who have found a total full-time cost of 4,000 in colleges and universities are neither economic, nor disadvantages in size.

Applied to English polytechnics—for example, Loughborough Polytechnic in its 1973 revised Development Plan. The breakes, it fitted, were certainly not to be applied yet. Whatever the targets, the Government's apparently sudden volte face over the power of teacher training threw into confusion the polytechnics' plans for maximum enrolments envisaged in their development plans. Arising from the first proposals, 25 polytechnics acquired additional full-time teacher training students without much reference to the organizational, administrative or, to some extent, the educational consequences of the decision.

As well as the effect of this change in operational numbers, the already unfortunate results of the spread of up to 16 sites originally occupied by some of the new institutions were aggravated by the addition of further sites occupied by colleges of education. But there is no record of any polytechnic having declined the invitation to absorb a college of education. The problem had by the 1960s become particularly acute in America and France where, as universities developed with up to 30,000 students, a figure approached in this country only by London University with its 23,000 in the early 1970s.

Perhaps because British universities had grown so larger than the 10,000 in 12,000 in isolated centres like Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester and Edinburgh, the question of the appropriate size of higher educational establishments had never been seriously considered until the early 1970s.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the setting up of polytechnics between 1969 and 1973 was accompanied by no serious debate on size.

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Whatever the targets, the Government's apparently sudden volte face over the power of teacher training threw into confusion the polytechnics' plans for maximum enrolments envisaged in their development plans. Arising from the first proposals, 25 polytechnics acquired additional full-time teacher training students without much reference to the organizational, administrative or, to some extent, the educational consequences of the decision.

As well as the effect of this change in operational numbers, the already unfortunate results of the spread of up to 16 sites originally occupied by some of the new institutions were aggravated by the addition of further sites occupied by colleges of education. But there is no record of any polytechnic having declined the invitation to absorb a college of education. The problem had by the 1960s become particularly acute in America and France where, as universities developed with up to 30,000 students, a figure approached in this country only by London University with its 23,000 in the early 1970s.

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BOOKS

Family life among the gentry

The Family, Sex and Marriage in England, 1500-1800
by Lawrence Stone
Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £16.00
ISBN 0 297 71337

A large amount of research has been completed in the past 20 years on the structure and changing relationships of the family, but no one has so far organized and synthesized this fragmented knowledge into a coherent whole. Professor Stone has now accomplished this herculean task with characteristic energy and zest, and with a fine sensitivity. His wife has been his close collaborator and critic at many points in the narrative, and so it is not all written from the man's point of view.

It is a very long book (810pp)—at least 100 pages too many for even the strongest digestion—but the reader who stays the course is rewarded with a clear, honest and judicious account, richly illustrated with examples, pursuing an argument that has an internal logic and carries conviction. There will be quibbling over small details, but no major disagreement, I think, with the general perspective.

Professor Stone traces a fundamental change in family relationships between 1500 and 1800. At the beginning he depicts the family in its late medieval form as an open lineage, embracing a large number of kin, who lived as a crowd, without privacy or much consideration for the individuality of members.

The interests of the group were set



"The Beautiful Family" by George Romney

were cool, although, as long as they lived at home, the father ruled them all with stern authority.

Changes in these relationships developed out of Reformation ideas and the religious Reformation of the 1530s, and worked their way through to completion by 1700. The

family became a tighter, smaller nucleus of parents and their children, enlarged by grandparents facing short periods only, and no longer commanding a large circle of kin.

The change was embedded in a host of other contemporary intellectual, economic, social, and spiritual developments which Professor Stone describes along the way. The bonds of lineage and kin weakened as the town and the commonwealth laid claim to men's loyalties, and the church inspired in many a consuming religious enthusiasm, which broadened men's sense of responsibility in their fellow citizens and at the same time concentrated their attention on the small and intimate family circle.

The family became a more private social unit, and men and women began to look for mutual aid and comfort rather than for economic advantage. They cherished their children more, educated them with greater care, and no longer cast to themselves in time trouble and money. They grew much more when their children died, or strayed from the path of rectitude, but that path itself was no longer one straight, narrow road prescribed by the head of the household. It allowed the child a freedom of choice unknown in an earlier

age. Professor Stone handles dexterously some changes that produced paradoxical situations and unanticipated drawbacks. His generalities have not been uncovered easily. But his sources of information have compelled him to comment constantly on the diversity of human relationships and in retain a firm grasp of ambiguous and conflicting reality: the directness and candour of some of his contemporaries give rise to a series of ruminative digressions in the eighteenth century that were more popular than didactic literature, and engaged the interest of increasing numbers of women as authors as well as readers.

The more assiduous practice of birth control reduced the numbers of children born to a family, and permitted the fortunate few to be more pampered. Sometimes, indeed, they were shockingly spoilt, like the son of Lord Holland, who was brought into a dinner party of the dessert stage, and who made such a fuss that he was finally given his way and allowed to wallow and splash in a bowl of cream.

This summary gives nothing but the bare bones of the argument. Professor Stone provides a wealth of fascinating detail, discussing such matters as the diseases that most commonly weakened and killed family members; the psychological traumas there were the consequence of parental deprivation, when babies were regularly put out to wet nurses and left for

feature prominently reinforced by press and printing press, the mass carried enormous weight, people, and produced much greater actions than it does.

But this conclusion that working-class families had contact with books, have a different Professor Stone accepts them up to his teeth, that his forefathers, the gentry, were probably more numerous, but the past decade has seen many earlier hopes for the development of social work fulfilled and yet, it seems, there has been ample justification to ask: does social work? Indeed, this and other economists have divided social work into the feeling and have contributed to the finding that social workers frequently lack confidence in themselves and their preparation for the work they are required to tackle.

Although they wisely do not declare social work a disaster area, Noel and Rita Tamm have carefully addressed themselves to the problem of an rhomboid sector of social policy in which all is not as well as might be.

What, then, are the key dimensions of the problem and what is to be done? It might be argued that above all the problem is one of unrealistic expectations and demands among social workers and the public. The Tamms' analysis touches on this, but it largely takes a different form. The problem of

social work and a response to it is sought primarily within social work, and only indirectly in the expectations and demands placed upon it.

The very nature of the book is such that a single diagnosis is not offered, but the key strands in the argument are: that the nature and role of social work and the social worker are often misconceived; that the knowledge base of social work has been subject to the development of premature and stylizing theory; that the evidence on efficacy has been, and continues to be, the outcome of so doing—regardless of the outcome.

This textbook is intended to influence many social workers, social work students, and their teachers. What does it offer them? The answer can be read in the introduction of the theoretical problem. The problem of social work theory, they say, is "incomplete, theoretical integration and fragmentation, and misplaced complexity". What they urge, in effect, is the careful use of interrelated tools of analysis to seek some clarification and understanding—not the use of theory as a buttress, a means of mystification, nor as a method of tightly programming professional techniques.

In fact, the strength of their approach is revealed quite simply in their argument that social work has not benefited from the continuation of concepts with theories or from the failure to use concepts

rather than treat them as an appendage on the opaque surface of social work". The term of the book is encapsulated in their insistence on a rational analytical approach which avoids the notion that rationality is entwined with scientific method and which allows finding a proper place in knowledge but does not allow it to displace the search for and use of evidence.

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Adrian Webb

BOOKS

Does social work really work?

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Study while the sun shines

China's New World Outlook: A Documentary History of Education in the People's Republic of China, 1949-1976
by Shi Ming Hu and Eli Selman
AMS Press, New York, \$21.00
ISBN 0 404 15401 8

Every major shift in China's educational policies has been marked by a change of slogan. In the fifties "Learn from the Soviet Union" was dropped in favour of the slogan of the Great Leap Forward, "Firmly adhere to the Guiding Principles of Walking on Two Legs"; and "Bend the Headquarters" of the Cultural Revolution gave way to "Reserve Classes While Making Revolution" in the late sixties. The terrible quelling of some enthusiastic young, implicit in the slogan "Learn from the People's Liberation Army" at the turn of the seventies, was supplanted by "Put Politics in Command" and the so-called radicals. But Keng-fu's present advice is the return to "Follow Lenin's Administrative-Survey" toward a New World Outlook. The book consists of a series of extracts from official documents, mostly in English. Not only do they have a consensus outlook. Some of the more acid remarks from the Russians expelled in the early sixties would have

been enough to account for periodic policy shifts.

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translations of official statements designed by the Chinese for publication and consumption inside China. Alas, they are not influenced by the confidential links which feed the West's contemporary histories.

Like the documents they are prepared in scholarly fashion. In their selection of material the authors have sought to avoid the characteristic tradition of Chinese translation into English. Not that the Chinese are alone in their fondness for the cliché: consider how Western observers invoke the cry of quantity or quality when purporting to account for periodic policy shifts.

Throughout the work we can only get at conflict by reviewing historical perspective: no analysis of pressure group activity at any one point is possible. Again this is a product of the limitations of the data available to us. In truth we know next to nothing of the permutations and possibilities of Chinese social activity. Even the positions of the losers like Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and the Gang of Four, are expressed in the form of broad generalities. Furthermore it exhibits an important caution for would-be interpreters of events in China. In their introduction the authors argue that China has now embarked on a widespread and thoroughly comprehensive movement to carry on the "revolution in education". No sooner had these words been set in print than the main exponents of the radical philosophy behind "the revolution in education" were purged. In 1977 China's leading teachers are free to a greater extent than at any time since the Cultural Revolution to revert to their preference for the more orthodox academic ends of schooling.

Having reached the point of telling how the previous would have written about the hills and bays which have characterised the establishment of a national school system in China which today caters for around 174,000,000 students. Keeping in mind the limited opportunities of access to information about China, the documents presented are well balanced and widely ranging. However, they are a kind: predominantly English translations of official statements designed by the Chinese for publication and consumption inside China. Alas, they are not influenced by the confidential links which feed the West's contemporary histories.

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The authors believe that daycare can act as a nuclear service around which the delivery of a whole array of social services can be arranged for families with differing needs. If daycare provides the opportunity of contact with one professional worker whom the parents see regularly and come to regard as "their person" many other needs can be met, and impersonal referrals to other agencies are more unnecessary by having a team of specialist consultants at the day centre with their own agendas behind them, and problems which have many facets can be tackled early.

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Professor W. D. Wall

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BOOKS

Product of a Renaissance mind

The Analogy of "The Faerie Queene"
by James Nohrberg
Princeton University Press, £32.50
ISBN 0 691 06307 9

Spenser: "The Faerie Queene"
edited by Peter Bayley
Macmillan, £1.95 and £2.25
ISBN 0 333 19394 6 and 19395 4

Much of the best transatlantic literary history and criticism runs in size. Just as novelists in the United States seem to have in mind the great American novel, literary historians sometimes pursue a white whale of comprehensive criticism or definitive scholarship. Even by renowed standards, however, James Nohrberg's *The Analogy of "The Faerie Queene"* is unusually ambitious. Its bold epigraph is: "He who cannot attract Paul, approaches Proteus in vain". And Professor Nohrberg's plan is nothing less than to understand Spenser's meaning through his attempt to assimilate all existing criticism of "The Faerie Queene"; and to go on to interpret the poem afresh for our times—all in a mere 870 pages. But while he will explain allusions, notice generic features, trace Spenser's formal patterns, and tell us what is mainly characteristic of Renaissance literature. To judge that his attempt has not invariably met with complete success would be to state the obvious and the inevitable. The first thing to say about this remarkable book is that it performs its immense task astonishingly, fearlessly well. This work it nobly completes, if its subject, is a labour of Hercules.

Nohrberg's reviewers have mostly commented on his erudition. So far as it goes, this is just. The *Faerie Queene* calls for wide, deep and curious learning in its critic; finding Nohrberg almost exactly the right man and the requirements. He is one of the readers Spenser has been waiting for all this time. The really notable thing, however, is not his learning, but the combination of his great quantity and range with fresh quick critical sense. Nohrberg's imagination has largely escaped the deadening effect of excessive scholarship ("sluggishness, the necessary result of long solitude"), Hawthorne wrote: he communicates the excitement of a reader who lies repainted alert while musing over the most soporific novelties. He has imbibed the structural element of fact without indoctrination; he has saluted the dust of Cicaldi and Pichio and the rest, without becoming dry; he has traced puristic and neo-Platonic labyrinth without losing his sense of

direction. Necessarily, the learning is uneven. Nohrberg's familiarity with the mythographers is more inward than his acquaintance with the iconographers. And perhaps he betrays some tendency, like ordinary mortals, to accept the material he needs for his constructions, without evaluating narrowly enough whether "it will go": he cites Steadman and Apeltear as if they were equally learned and authoritative. But if Nohrberg is uninterested in controversy, his single-minded pursuit of the interpretive quest may all the nobler for that.

When appropriate erudition can be applied, there naturally ensue triumphs of explication; notably with respect to large-scale schemes and allegorical structures. There is, for example, a brilliant new-Platonic exegesis of Spenser's Graces, which generously but tacitly rehearses as much as we need to know (but no more) of Ptolemaic and Picino and an Orphic *Hymn* and J. J. Scaliger and Plowright and Camus and Franca and Pico—all treated with serious interest, even passion, for their ideas—before applying it, in a critical coup de maître, not only to identify the abstract roles of Belphoebe, Flaminell and Amoret as Castellus, Philocritus and Amor, but also to make sense of the sequence of their appearances in the interlacements of the story. Parsons notes those who have succeeded in tracing the labyrinthine steps of the Renaissance Platonic permutations of the Graces will fully appreciate just how easily this passage feels. But all will enjoy seeing the twinship of Belphoebe and Amoret from this new perspective, as part of the (2+1) disposition of the Graces. Here Nohrberg achieves an unfolding, so to say, of Edgar Wind's literary "critical aspect".

The same powerful follow-through is found in discussions of formal patterns. Nohrberg has always the lemons, required to account for such anomalies, to catch the last faintest allusion, to complete every schema—or (more irregular) "theme". In such work, however, where erudition may be a trap, his performance sometimes falters. Or, to speak nearer the truth, it fails to fulfill where it should. The remarkable exposition of the signs of the zodiac and labours of Hercules as a structural programme in book five will serve as an example. The insight that led Nohrberg to follow up this implication of the astronomical Proem is undeniably brilliant. Even better is his realization that the zodiacal image

assimilated to a canto may encroach on its neighbour canto, as the preceding signs are there said to do. And much of the ensuing exposition convinces; at what he identifies Argall's amorous surveillance of the skin of the Nymphs, like to Omphale ("His Loy's skin changed to a pair of gold"), and looks with Len Laver, Spenser explicitly mentions "the monstrous Scorpion" at 5.8.40, and explicitly compares Mulciber to a "Gote" (*Cupido*) at 5.9.15. On such an armature Nohrberg is able to reconstruct the thematic pattern from Artes to Sagittarius. The trouble is that when the narrative ends—when two signs (taurus 112, whole) would seem to be the remainder of Renaissance life—there are missing. But Nohrberg, caught in building a canto, fails to see that one can hardly maintain separate his stuff as a dramatist and his account of the species in which Spenser's play flourishes. For my own part, I am not sure. But then, to take time to add a few words for critics for the theatre. Scholars and directors from all over the world assemble at Birmingham University to celebrate Shakespeare Institute in celebration of Shakespeare's birthday—the remains of the dismembered bard. The achievements of these days belong to our authors and the gains can never be fully lost, although the mangling of Shakespeare in the theatre in the past 25 years may sometimes make us wonder.

It produces increasingly obscure aesthetics. But even in such cases the construct does not disintegrate. On the contrary, it offers the means for its own improvement. We have only to apply Nohrberg's idea of overlap—

between books, however, rather than canto—the two missing signs of the zodiac. They are writ large in book four, canto 1 and 12: Aquarius in the river gods of the spouses of Thantes and Medway, and Pisces in "the sea abundant progeny" the "wondrous shales" that Spenser lingers over in his twelfth canto by marvelling at "The birth of Venus" (4.12.2) puts the allusion almost beyond doubt, since an ancient name of Pisces was *Venus et Capitolo*. All that went wrong with Nohrberg's analysis was that his momentum carried it forward a little more unwisely.

The *Analogy* of "The Faerie Queene" seldom attempts stylistic analysis, and when it does it is not impressive. Nohrberg tends to pass over lexical subtleties; so that he can treat Duessa's encouragement "Thine the shield, and I, and all" merely as a "dubbed speech," addressed to Sancio as well as to Rederose. It is surely also in this as tempting Rederose to regard the Faith as his own passes.

Professor Nohrberg is happy

working on a middle or large scale,

and concentrating on narrative or structural organization. Comparison with Northrop Frye (whom he often refers to) may soon be inevitable; particularly in view of their common preference for an eclectic non-structural method. But although his strong speculative construction of fictive types and archetypal motifs sometimes resembles Frye's, Nohr-

berg's emphasis really falls quite differently. He is at his best not like Frye with footnotes: engaging with authorial intentions and stopping for demonstrations and substantiations in a manner far removed from the great minimalist's he needs for his constructions, without evaluating narrowly enough whether "it will go"; he cites Steadman and Apeltear as if they were equally learned and authoritative. But if Nohrberg is uninterested in controversy, his single-minded pursuit of the interpretive quest may all the nobler for that.

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new from

Christopher Marlowe THE JEW OF MALTA Edited by N W Bawcutt. This play holds an increasingly important position in the Marlowe canon, and critics have seen Barabas as a major figure in the Elizabethan tradition of the hero/villain. This edition, based on the 1633 quarto, gives the fullest available account of the sources of the play, with fresh evidence relating to Marlowe's knowledge of Mediterranean history and to Elizabethan Machiavellianism. *The Revels Plays*. January about £7.50.

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BOOKS

Poetry by decades

GEOGRAPHY Poetry 1911-1922: The Critical Heritage edited by Timothy Rogers. Routledge & Kegan Paul £7.50 ISBN 0 7100 8278 9

The Art of the Real: Poetry in England and America since 1949 by Eric Mottram. Dent £3.95 ISBN 0 460 19084 X

M. Rogers takes "Georgian poetry" to mean the five volumes edited by Harold Bloom at the Poetry Bookshop from 1912 to 1922; and the "Georgian poets" to mean the 40 poets whom Mottram has represented in these volumes. The books were a great but temporary success: the first volume sold 15,000 copies, the second 8,000, the third 15,000, the fourth 15,000 and the fifth and last 8,000. Marsh interpreted this figure as 8,000 straws in an increasingly cold wind, and he brought out a reprint of the original in the six-volume reprint by the Kraus Reprint Corporation of New York. As he takes no account of the poems which Eliot's reports that "inconveniently Mrs. Eliot, who is collecting her late husband's early poems, has felt unable to allow them their prior repudiation here", so Eliot's life is obscured by his own words, and the truth becomes clearer: the reality is not clear or needs in discussing him.

The result is that the individual poets seem erratic: the reasons why one poet rather than another does not emerge. I wonder if this is not an account of frustration which Eliot's life is a picture of. Often there is a certain difficulty in understanding his poems without his biography. Edward Arnold are producing a critical edition of his works, under the intelligent editorship of Oliver Stallybrass.

In December 1919 John Middleton Murry attacked the fourth volume in the Almonian, contrasting the poetry unfavourably with Wilfred Owen's poem "Strange Meeting". Thereafter it became fashionable to deride the Georgians; a fashion still available as an alternative to the mixed but unprofitable experience of reading the volumes. At this distance the most interesting poets among Marsh's Georgians are Walter de la Mare, Edmund Blunden and Isaac Rosenberg, but the others should be merely written off as dull members of a dull fraternity. Mottram appears in four of the five volumes, but he seems a freak of nature in that company.

The selection of material in M. Rogers's book is excellent. He thinks the Georgians have been maligned, and he does the best he can for them, but he is reasonable in the demands he makes. Reprinting Lawrence's review of the first volume, Mr. Rogers calls it "this excellent piece"; a nicely ironic glance at an extraordinarily naive and gushing review. Lawrence writes: "In almost every poem in

the book comes this note of exhaustion after fear, the exhaustion in the vast freedom, the infinite wealth that we have suddenly got."

Mr. Rogers's material is extremely valuable not only for its commentary on the poets reviewed but as an indication of the general standard of reviewing in the famous magazines. A grave misfortune is the absence of T. S. Eliot. In a dry note Mr. Rogers reports that "unfortunately Mrs. Eliot, who is collecting her late husband's early poems, has felt unable to allow them their prior repudiation here". So Eliot's life is obscured by his own words, and the truth becomes clearer: the reality is not clear or needs in discussing him.

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the book comes this note of exhaustion after fear, the exhaustion in the vast freedom, the infinite wealth that we have suddenly got."

BOOKS

Master of social minutiae

E. M. Forster: A Life, Volume One: The Growth of the Novelist 1879-1914 by P. N. Furbank. Secker & Warburg, £6.50 ISBN 0 436 16755 7

The Lucy Novels: Early sketches for A Room with a View by E. M. Forster. Edward Arnold, £12.50 ISBN 0 7131 5954 5

A Room with a View by E. M. Forster. Edward Arnold, £7.95 ISBN 0 7131 5946 4

will doubtless be interested to know how long Forster was in fact the "fairy of life". But Forster's strength as an artist lay in his mastery of quite different "facts of life": the social situation which, it seems, his mother trained his eye to take some knocks in these harsh days.

Forster's childhood and youth were spent in a foreground of suburban responsibility with a Hothornia fringe. Readers of *The Longest Journey* will not be surprised to learn of his unhappiness, his sense of being a snuff, at the public school where he was for a year or two; nor of the happiness he found in Cambridge. Where *Angels Fear to Tread* and *A Room with a View* have prepared us for the account of what Italy meant to him. His period of lecturing at a working men's college helps to explain that occasional element of "talking down" which disconcerts us in his criticism alone, without bringing in Proust, Dostoevsky, and his Edwardian intimacies and his sexual and social illuminations are easy targets for ridicule. In some ways Forster is almost comically typical of a large number of middle-class and gentrified. His idealism of young men outside the English middle class, his attraction towards Homeric poems which shows that he understood their latent meaning, the Homeric-like poems he himself wrote about imaginary young soldiers, tempt us to typecast him.

Some concessions, I think, will have to be made to the devil's advocate. The image of Forster as a great liberator has never seemed in my very secure. It is quite wrong to think that he helped to demolish suburban snobbery. So obsessing an interest in social minutiae can only serve to strengthen it.

There is anything to be said against Mr. Furbank's work. It can only be his decision to divide Forster's life into two volumes. This doubt there is more to be said about Forster as a public man, and about his private life, but one feels that there is really no "early" and "late" Forster: he is much the same early and late and, of the price of sacrificing some interesting detail, the complete portrait might have been more memorable within the covers of a single book.

"The Lucy Novels" gives us an entry to the workshop of *A Room with a View*. (Some of the first ideas for it were very melodramatic.) This is one of Forster's most popular novels, though he himself did not greatly care for it. It has been compared with *Meredith's Egoist*, to his disadvantage, but this is a good comparison. The *Egoist* has a splendid idea meshed up with *A Room with a View*: a whole idea well carried out. It is a comedy of manners, with English snobbery and English pretensions thrown into relief by the contrast with the Indian scene, all of them still recognizable, though the costumes have dated. Whatever Forster's limitations, I cannot believe he was not a good novelist. Description that really describes, dialogue suited to the speakers, ability to retain interest and even create suspense in such a slight and obvious story—these are elementary virtues of novel-writing often to be sought for in vain in some famous practitioners. The subject, or at least the way of treating it, may have dated, but the craftsmanship is as fresh as ever.

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BOOKS

Monuments to grief

By Muriel Taggart: *Studies in English Elegy*. By Eric Smith. Tavistock Press, £5.50. ISBN 0 8313 0256.

Sensitive, close, and intelligent studies of poetry are still sufficiently rare to make it a matter of concern when a valuable work, is flawed by a low standard of accuracy. I am far from being a pedantic reviewer, but there are so many slips in text and quotation in this book that eye and ear are constantly offended. The chapters on Shelley and Tennyson are particularly bad, and the whole text needs to be revised and revised. It is a good book, which deserved less slipshod presentation.

I admired the clear and perceptive setting-out of elegiac characteristics. One might perhaps complain that a typical reader interested in poetry and familiar with these poems, would have benefited from a full and informative account of classical elegy and minor English writing in the genre, but we leave to be grateful for definitions and classifications which bring literary history to life. Eric Smith traces certain themes and patterns in Milton's *Elegiac Compositions*, Shelley's *Adonais*, Tennyson's *In Memoriam*, where the processes of writing bring out the change of mood, consolation and personal resilience, go far beyond literary history and verbal analysis.

He is a good close reader of poetry—how could he have let pass those dropped words, and misinterpretations?—and in every chapter there are new fresh readings of these

great, familiar poems. It is the relation of context and form is illuminating, but what is especially fine is the use of such a scholarly survey for the purpose of poetic discriminations. The passage from Milton to Tennyson is a big step in history and literature, but the individual feel attitudes to grief, time, nature, sympathy and survival are surprisingly sustained. A genre is fixed, but the individual voices, tones, passions and problems are at the centre of the critic's attention. He writes lucidly and scrupulously about the development of a poetic kind, and imaginatively about the particulars of poets and poems.

Passing oblique reference to which do not come up in the *Adonais*, make one wish, reasonably, that he had done more widely. It is an opportunity of this particular elegy in its best, decided and definite, that all of them are presented introspective, and that nothing is aesthetic. These are the feelings of men speaking for other men.

Eric Smith is a good spokesman of the poet's art, on subtleties of psychological interpretation and on the exploratory activities of poets seen in a lucid form. *In Memoriam*, where the processes of writing bring out the change of mood, consolation and personal resilience, go far beyond literary history and verbal analysis.

It is a good close reader of poetry—how could he have let pass those dropped words, and misinterpretations?—and in every chapter there are new fresh readings of these

Barbara K.

Adopting a saintly attitude

Gwendolyn Hopkins
By Bernard Berganzo
Macmillan, £7.95
ISBN 0 333 21622 2

Shortly after becoming a Jesuit, Hopkins had decided to become a Jesuit. Newman wrote to encourage him: "Don't call the Jesuit discipline 'hard', it will bring you to heaven. The Beneficent would not have suited you". The reaction of Hopkins' former Oxford tutor, the philosopher, T. H. Green, was less enthusiastic: "Hopkins is, as I understand him, one of those like his ideal J. H. Newman, who instead of simply offering themselves to the revelation of God in the reasonable world, are full to put themselves in an attitude—saintly. It is true, but still no attitude". There was probably a good deal of truth in Green's observation: Hopkins's extraordinary earnestness always carried with it at least a hint of self-consciousness.

It is not difficult to imagine why the Society of Jesus, with its emphasis on discipline and the subordination of the individual, should have appealed, however paradoxically, to the sensitive, harrowed, emotionally unstable man of 23; at the same time, it is hard to avoid the conclusion that the emotional consequences of Hopkins' decision to join were disastrous. The rigorous spiritual disciplines that the society imposed almost certainly exaggerated his already pronounced neurotic tendencies—the extracts from the letters, notebooks and journals that follow, however, manage to put over a vivid impression of Hopkins the

individual, and those his several important aspects of a poet's personality. There are, admittedly, a few questionable biographical interpretations that might well distract from his conversion to Catholicism, and from his "mystical" quest. Hopkins did not let a matter of philosophical logic—can hardly believe anyone can have a "mystical" quest—stop him from making his case to a Catholic priest. He was, however, a "mystical" quester, and his "mystical" questing.

Whilst a few years of becoming a Jesuit Hopkins began to suffer the prolonged bouts of depression and nervous exhaustion that were to recur throughout the rest of his life. His last years were spent in Dublin as professor of classics at University College, which was managed by the Jesuits. They were years of oppressive isolation, in which Hopkins became increasingly possessed by a sense of personal failure: "I am a muck", he wrote to Bridges, "but it is for the king of heaven's sake". In 1885 he suffered an emotional breakdown in which, as he later told Bridges, "my spirits were so crushed that sometimes seemed to be making approaches". It was about this time that he wrote the "terrible sonnets", poems that took their origin in a mortal love far more immediately human than some of his religiousness could have us believe.

The main focus of Professor Berganzo's book is biographical. His account of Hopkins' life and the consequences of Hopkins' decision to join were disastrous. The rigorous spiritual disciplines that the society imposed almost certainly exaggerated his already pronounced neurotic tendencies—the extracts from the letters, notebooks and journals. The

author, however, manages to put over a vivid impression of Hopkins the

Robert Inglesfield

NEW LITERATURE BOOKS

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A. Dwight Culler

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Frances Ferguson

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(Informal enquiries may be made to Professor P. J. Sloane, telephone number 011-087-1241 Ext. 301.)

Colleges and Institutes of Higher Education

Dorset Institute of Higher Education and Dorset County Council Social Services Department Joint Appointment

Principal Lecturer in Social Work

£5,940-£7,578 p.a. plus £492 Supplement

Applications are invited for this post from persons with some or all of the following qualifications and experience—degree or degree equivalent, social work qualification, appropriate teaching and research experience, appropriate experience in social work.

- (1) To be responsible in the Institute for the education and training in social work.
- (2) To plan and develop courses in close cooperation with the Social Services Department.
- (3) To work in the Training Section of the Social Services Department.
- (4) To establish and manage, in the Institute, an Education and Training Unit for Social Work.

Further details and application form from the Director, Dorset Institute of Higher Education, Wallisdown Road, Weymouth, DT12 5BB. Tel: Bournemouth (0202) 524111. Closing date for applications 18 November, 1977.

DERBY LONSDALE COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(a constituent of the East Midlands Regional Management Centre)

SENIOR LECTURER/ LECTURER GRADE II

IN MANAGEMENT STUDIES

A person with good academic qualifications and responsible management/teaching experience to make a significant contribution to major courses such as Masters Programme CNAFA, Diploma in Management Studies, Diploma in Purchasing Analysis.

Salary Scales: £5,931 to £5,985 (ber) £6,147 plus supplements.

Lecturer Grade II: £5,279 to £5,493 plus supplements.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Staffing Officer (reference DPL), Derby Lonsdale College of Higher Education, Kedleston Road, Derby DE3 1QE, to whom completed forms should be returned by Monday, 14th November, 1977.

Colleges and Institutes of Technology



PAISLEY COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT LECTURER IN MARKETING

Applicants should have a good honours degree in marketing or a related discipline (such as economics or behavioural science) and preferably have either a post-graduate degree in marketing or industrial and/or market research experience.

The appointee will be expected to contribute to teaching in the B.A. Honours Business Economics (with Marketing) degree and undertake research. Salary Scale: Lecturer—£3,528/£3,807 plus Phase 2 supplement.

Application forms and further particulars from Establishment Section, Paisley College of Technology, High Street, Paisley PA1 2DE, quoting reference 29/1. Closing date 1st December, 1977.

(Informal enquiries may be made to Professor P. J. Sloane, telephone number 011-087-1241 Ext. 301.)

DUNDEE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY LECTURESHIP IN QUANTITY SURVEYING

Applications are invited from persons who are graduates and/or professionally qualified in quantity surveying and who have a sound knowledge of the requirements of undergraduate education.

The person appointed will be required to contribute to the teaching, operation and progressive development of a recently validated C.A.Q.S. Diploma Course in Quantity Surveying. Although the teaching duties will cover a range of subjects within the field of quantity surveying, the lecturer appointed will also be expected to specialize in an appropriate area and engage in research.

Salary (at present under review) on the scale £3,528/£3,807 (ber) £6,807 with initial placing dependent upon prior experience. Financial assistance towards the cost of removal expenses may be payable.

Further particulars and application form obtainable from the Administrative Assistant (Establishment), Dundee College of Technology, Bell Street, Dundee, DD1 1HQ, to whom completed application forms should be returned by 11 November, 1977.

LOTHIAN REGIONAL COUNCIL, NATIONAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND DESIGN, TRANSPORT

Salary £3,528-£6,025 (ber). To teach aspects of design, transport and technology in three and develop specific areas of interest within the transport organization and management.

Applicants should possess a degree, honours, degree and/or equivalent qualifications and preferably have had experience of teaching.

Application forms and further particulars from the Head of Art and Design, National College of Education and Technology, Colinton Road, Edinburgh EH12 5TY.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SSRC RESEARCH GRANT APPLICATIONS

CLOSING DATES AND FINANCIAL CUTOFFS

Closing dates for the receipt of research grant applications and financial cutoffs for applications for the Social Science Research Council's Research Grant Scheme are as follows:

1. Applications up to £10,000 may be submitted at any time.

2. Applications for grants between £15,000 and £20,000 have three closing dates:

18 January, 10 April, 10 September.

3. Projects for over £100,000 and research programmes have two main closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

4. The annual closing date for personal research grant applications is 10 September.

5. Applications for grants between £10,000 and £15,000 have one closing date:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

6. Applications for grants between £15,000 and £20,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

7. Applications for grants between £20,000 and £30,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

8. Applications for grants between £30,000 and £40,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

9. Applications for grants between £40,000 and £50,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

10. Applications for grants between £50,000 and £60,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

11. Applications for grants between £60,000 and £70,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

12. Applications for grants between £70,000 and £80,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

13. Applications for grants between £80,000 and £90,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

14. Applications for grants between £90,000 and £100,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

15. Applications for grants between £100,000 and £110,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

16. Applications for grants between £110,000 and £120,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

17. Applications for grants between £120,000 and £130,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

18. Applications for grants between £130,000 and £140,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

19. Applications for grants between £140,000 and £150,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

20. Applications for grants between £150,000 and £160,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

21. Applications for grants between £160,000 and £170,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

22. Applications for grants between £170,000 and £180,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

23. Applications for grants between £180,000 and £190,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

24. Applications for grants between £190,000 and £200,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

25. Applications for grants between £200,000 and £210,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

26. Applications for grants between £210,000 and £220,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

27. Applications for grants between £220,000 and £230,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

28. Applications for grants between £230,000 and £240,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

29. Applications for grants between £240,000 and £250,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

30. Applications for grants between £250,000 and £260,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.

31. Applications for grants between £260,000 and £270,000 have three closing dates:

15 January for decision in July.

10 September for decision in April.